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[284]

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[181]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 1, DES VŒUX VILLAS, PEAK.  
To let furnished, for June, July and August. Share of Tennis Court.  
Apply to—  
H. T. JACKMAN.  
[1783]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
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HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
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[1808]

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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[1823]

## NO LET.

## OFFICES in York Buildings

HOUSES in Shamshu, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[1808]

## FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 165, Peak.  
Apply—  
DUNCAN CLARK,  
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
[1711]

## WANTED.

HOUSE at the PEAK, furnished or unfurnished, from April 30th.  
Box 12.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1794]

## WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.  
Apply to—  
TONG SENG & CO.,  
15 Queen's Road Central.  
[1837]

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR M. A. MORRIS, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT

## STRENGTH

No. 983 Pte. N. Burns was enrolled on 7th March, 1918, and posted to Mounted Section.

No. 984 Gnr. S. Edwards was enrolled on 8th March, 1918, and posted to Artillery Co.

Spr. C. H. Annot, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, dated 9th March, 1918.

Spr. D. J. Finlayson, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony to date from day of departure.

Pte. H. F. Stoneham, "B" Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony to date from day of departure.

2nd-Lieut. J. E. W. Board, Cadet Co., is granted 1 month's leave from 23rd March, 1918.

Pte. C. Hodgson, Engineer Co., is granted 30th days' leave from 18th March, 1918.

Pte. A. A. Claxton, "A" Co., is granted 9 months' leave from 1st April, 1918.

Pte. H. L. Harling, "A" Co., is granted 8 weeks' leave from 18th March, 1918.

Pte. S. H. West, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' leave from 15th May, 1918.

Pte. O. R. Chunyuta, "B" Co., is granted 3 months' leave from 8th April, 1918.

Pte. V. Goulborn, M.G. Co., is granted leave for the duration of war from 28th March, 1918.

Spr. R. K. Duncan, Eng. Co., is granted 8 weeks' leave from 7th April, 1918.

Spr. W. Manning, Eng. Co., is granted 2 months' leave from 18th March, 1918.

MUSKETRY.  
Annual Musketry Course, Individual Field practices, at Kowloon City Range, on Sunday, 24th inst., for all N.C.O.s and men of "A" and "B" Companies, Mounted Section and Signalling Section who have not completed these practices.

Parade at Blake Pier at 8.30 a.m. and proceed by launch to Kowloon City. Dress: Marching order. Helmets to be worn.

Lieut. Ryan-Jones and 2nd-Lieut. Thomas will attend.

Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire these practices.

TRANSFER.  
No. 103 Corpl. J. E. Eldridge, Engineer Co., is transferred to the Hongkong Police Reserve, dated 13th March, 1918.

ATTACHED.  
No. 875 Pte. J. Brook, "D" Co., is attached to the Hongkong Police Reserve from 13th March, 1918.

COMMUNICATION DRILL.  
At Headquarters on Tuesday, 19th March, at 6 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Platoon drill will be practised.

LECTURE.  
At Headquarters, Friday, 22nd March, at 8 p.m. Subject, Map reading and Field sketching.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.  
Monday, 18th inst.:—  
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. D.R.F. class only.

7.30 a.m. Left Half Co. D.R.F. class only.

Tuesday, 19th inst.:—  
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. class.

7.30 a.m. Left Half Co. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. class.

Thursday, 20th inst.:—  
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. D.R.F. class only.

7.30 a.m. Left Half Co. D.R.F. class only.

Friday, 22nd inst.:—  
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. class.

7.30 a.m. Left Half Co. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. class.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

15th to 22nd inst.:—  
E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Officers duty for duty.—Balkhara, Capt. Russell; Tycomum, 2nd-Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for N.C.O.s and men of Infantry Battalion, attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, Class 3 at Tycomum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Sergeants Owendene and Parsons, R.E.

Corpl. Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C., at Belchers, and Staff-Sergeants Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergeant Williams, H.K.D.C., at Tycomum.

Details of duties at Tycomum from 18th to 21st March is posted at Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR M. A. MORRIS.

PARADES.—"A" COMPANY.  
Monday, 18th inst.:—  
4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7, and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices.

Dress: Drill order with pouches. Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire. Captain Preston will attend.

Tuesday, 19th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill. Dress: Drill order.

## "B" COMPANY

Monday, 18th inst.:—  
4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7, and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices.

Dress: Drill order with pouches. Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Dock. Platoon drill.

Tuesday, 19th inst.:—  
4.45 p.m. At King's Park Range. Men over 50 years of age who have to fire the Special Musketry Course.

Dress: Drill order with pouches. Practices 1, 2 and 3 will be fired.

Wednesday, 20th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

Thursday, 21st inst.:—  
4.45 p.m. At King's Park Range. Men over 50 years of age who have to fire the Special Musketry Course.

Dress: Drill order with pouches. Practices 1, 2, and 3 will be fired.

Friday, 22nd inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill. Dress: Drill order.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.  
Monday, 18th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock. Nos. 1 and 2 guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 19th inst.:—  
7.10 a.m. No. 3 gun at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 20th inst.:—  
5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 4 and 5 guns only.

Thursday, 21st inst.:—  
5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labrum, Logan, McKenna, Pinguet and Stapleton.

Mounted Section.  
Monday, 18th inst.:—  
4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7, and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices.

Dress: Drill order with pouches. Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 21st inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order with rifle.

Signalling Section.  
Monday, 18th inst.:—  
4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7, and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices.

Dress: Drill order with pouches. Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

Wednesday, 20th inst.:—  
4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19, at King's Park Range. Dress, as above.

Friday, 22nd inst.:—  
4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range. Dress, as above.

STRETCHER BEARING SECTION.  
Tuesday, 19th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.  
Monday, 18th, and Friday, 22nd inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Co., on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Oxberry and Edmonds and Cpl. Grimes. Dress: Drill order.

"D" COMPANY.  
Tuesday, 19th inst.:—  
4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Practices 1, 2 and 3, at King's Park Range, for all N.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1 and 2 Sections who have not fired these practices.

Dress: Drill order with pouches. Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

Thursday, 21st inst.:—  
4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Practices 1, 2 and 3, at King's Park Range, for all N.C.O.s and men of Nos. 3 and 4 Sections who have not fired these practices.

Dress, as above.

Friday, 22nd inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. All Sections. Rifle exercises and Section drill on Murray Parade Ground. Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BOARD.

PARADES.  
Monday, 18th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Kennedy Road Range.

5.30 p.m. Band practices at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 20th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill Range.

5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

6.30 p.m. First Aid Class at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, 18th March, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

SENiorITY.  
A list of all members above the rank of Constables, showing their seniority in the Police Reserve Force, is exhibited on the Notice Board. Any corrections must be submitted in writing on or before Monday, March 25th.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUER, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant, Hongkong, March 15th, 1918.

## ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE

## SIX LOCAL APPOINTMENTS

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:—

COMMANDERS.  
The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp.  
Mr. F. C. Jenkin.

OFFICERS.  
The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.  
Mr. N. J. Stabb.  
Mr. C. G. Alabaster.

MEMBER.  
Mr. R. O. Hutchison.

[The Order of the British Empire was instituted as a recognition of the services of British and Allied subjects rendered in connection with the war. There are five classes to the Order, namely:—1, Knights Grand Cross; 2, Knights Commanders; 3, Commanders; 4, Officers; 5, Members.]

The Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, C.B.E., has discharged the duties of Attorney-General since March, 1914, although he was appointed to the office in November of the following year. The new legislation rendered necessary by the outbreak of war has undoubtedly thrown a considerable amount of work upon his shoulders. He is a B.A. of the Cape University and a barrister at law. He was appointed a cadet in 1898, and since that time he has filled numerous positions in the Civil Service of the Colony, most of which have been connected with the administration of the law.

Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES JENKIN, C.B.E., has earned his decoration by the time and ability he has expended upon the organisation of the Police Reserve—an armed force numbering upwards of 800 members whose sphere of usefulness is constantly being extended under his energetic command. For a long time after its formation he carried it on practically single-handed, subordinating every other interest to its success. He was rewarded by seeing the Corps grow rapidly in size and efficiency, and, on the first anniversary of its establishment, the members of all nationalities combined to show their appreciation of his tact, skillful instruction, and public spirit by presenting him with a silver table centre-piece and a Chinese General's sword, and a Deputy Superintendent's belt. Born on April 22nd, 1883, he was educated at Plymouth and Exmouth under an Army tutor, and then passed into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a gentleman-cadet in January, 1901. Mr. Jenkin, however, did not continue with this career for family reasons, but was gazetted a Second-Lieutenant in the First Territorial Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment, early in the same year. He was promoted Captain on December 20th, 1906, but resigned his command in 1909 on being called to the Bar. He practised in London, and on the Western Circuit, until he came to Hongkong in July, 1912. On the outbreak of the War Mr. Jenkin offered his services to the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, but was unable to obtain an appointment. Undismayed by this, he offered his services to the Captain Superintendent of Police, who placed him in charge of the Peak Special Police. Early in February, 1915, he offered himself as a member of the Hongkong Police Reserve, which was about to be formed and was appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Police (Reserve) on the 18th of February, 1915. In the following June he was promoted Deputy-Superintendent, and since then he has been in command of the Police Reserve Force. Further honours awaited Mr. Jenkin, for on April 27th, 1917, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace by H. E. the Governor, who also made him an honorary A.D.C. on August 17th of the same year. Mr. Jenkin has been very successful at the Bar, appearing in some of the principal cases, and have come up for decision before the Supreme Court. His first case on his arrival in the Colony was in connection with the defence of a Sepoy soldier named Ebrahim, who was charged with murder. At the first trial the jury disagreed. In the second trial the prisoner was found guilty, but the verdict was appealed against, and the legal questions arising as to the prisoner's confession to Major Barrat were eventually argued before the Privy Council. His last big case was the Million Dollar Opium case, in which he created something in the way of a local record by cross-examining the principal defendant for fourteen days and making a final speech which extended over thirty days.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. SHARP, O.B.E., is Chairman of the War Charities Committee and has served on the committees of various other local organisations for raising funds on behalf of our soldiers and sailors and their dependents. He is an unofficial member of the Executive Council, in which he occupied a seat while Acting Attorney-General in 1904-5. He is a Master of Arts and a Bachelor of Civil Law, of Oxford, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1907, taking silk in 1909.

Mr. N. J. STABB, O.B.E., is the Hon. Treasurer of the War Charities Fund and of various other eleemosynary organisations. He has been Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank since 1911, and is a member of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E., was Deputy Cable Censor until recently, and although that was a salaried position, it must have involved considerable financial loss to a busy professional man. While he was in charge of the office the Press never had cause to complain of their messages being hung up on frivolous pretexts. Mr. Alabaster apparently realising that danger lay not in cables already passed by the Press Bureau in London, but in commercial and private messages with an enemy taint from other parts of the world. The eldest surviving son of the late Sir Chaloner Alabaster, K.C.M.G., and Mrs. H. B. M. Alabaster, General at Canton, Mr. C. G. Alabaster was born in 1880 and was educated at Tonbridge School and subsequently in Germany and France. He held an

appointment in the National Museum at Dublin in 1899. Two years later he entered as a student at the Inner Temple and was called to the Bar in 1904. After practising at the Old Bailey and North London Sessions and on the Western Circuit (where he defended McGuire in the "Bournemouth Cliff Mystery" case) he came to the Colony in 1906. In 1911 he acted for nine months as Attorney-General, and member of the Executive and Legislative Councils during the absence on leave of Sir William Rees Davies and again filled these positions for five months in 1912 when Sir William was promoted to the Bench. He received the thanks of the Government for each of these periods of service. From 1912 to 1913 he was employed by the Government in editing the New Revised Edition of the Laws of Hongkong, for which he received the thanks of the Legislative Council and from the Government a library of law reports. Offering his services generally at the outbreak of war he was, as stated, appointed to the cable censorate as assistant censor, becoming Deputy Censor of Cables a few days later. By a happy coincidence Mr. Alabaster's decoration synchronises with the promotion of his only surviving brother, Capt. (Acting Major) E. O. Alabaster, R.E., to Brevet Major for distinguished service in the field.

Mr. R. O. HUTCHISON, M.B.E., at present on leave, has been Superintendent of the Exports and Imports Department since 1911—a Department whose work has increased considerably since the war owing to the new taxes and regulations imposed. He was appointed a cadet at the end of 1904. He holds a Commission in the local Defence Corps and is an A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, March 15th.

## CANTON LEADER DECLARES INDEPENDENT.

There is a rumour that Commander Lam Fu, who is participating in the fighting in Yeung Kong, has declared independence from Canton and has submitted to the Peking Government. It is impossible to obtain any confirmation of the report.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, in accordance with General Luk's request that he should resist General Lung's attacks, has sent a large body of his troops from Shui Hing to Yeung Chuen district to co-operate with other armies on the Yeung Kong front.

THE SALT-TAX DISPUTES.  
It is stated that the Provisional Government, which intended to take charge of the salt-tax in the province, has sent a representative to consult the Tsuchun about the matter. The Tsuchun has asked General Luk for instructions and has rejected the Provisional Government's proposal.

GENERAL LU'S MOVEMENTS.  
It is reported that General Luk Wing-tung and his army have arrived at Wang Chow. Luk has ordered Chang Ping-kwan to stay in Nanning.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]  
CANTON, March 14th.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo of the Military Government, has declared that the Peking Government, now unconstitutional, has no right to contract further loans, and that the proposed Bonds of the Seventh Year of the Republic will not be recognized.

The United Chambers of Commerce of China, in their general proposal for national peace, have suggested the immediate laying down of arms, a request to the Acting President not to resign, the observance of the Provisional Constitution adopted the first year of the Republic, the re-convening of the National Assembly according to the Provisional Constitution of the first year of the Republic, and the organisation of a responsible Cabinet.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.  
HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Divisional Superintendents are requested to make known to the members of their respective Divisions the contents of a telegram recently received from Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner, Brigade Overseas.

NO. 3 V.A.D.  
Thursday, March 21st:—  
5 p.m.—Route March. Fall in near the West Gate of the University in Toffham Road. Dress: Drill Order. No stretchers.

NO. 3 V.A.D.  
Monday, March 18th:—  
1.15 p.m.—Recruit Drill.

Tuesday, March 19th:—  
1.15 p.m.—Recruit Drill.

Wednesday, March 20th:—  
2.30 p.m.—Band Practice.

Thursday, March 21st:—  
1.15 p.m.—Recruit Drill.

Friday, March 22nd:—  
1.15 p.m.—Recruit Drill.

Saturday, March 23rd:—  
2.30 p.m.—Band Practice.

NO. 4 V.A.D.  
Tuesday, March 19th:—  
12.30 p.m.—Fall in for duty on Queen's College football ground. Dress: Drill Order. Four senior members, as warned, will carry haversacks. One stretcher will be required.

Thursday, March 21st:—  
4.30 p.m.—Bandaging Practice.

Friday, March 22nd:—  
4.30 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Monday, March 18th:—  
1.50 p.m.—First Aid Class.

Monday, March 19th:—  
4.20 p.m.—Squad Drill.

Thursday, March 21st:—  
1.30 p.m.—First Aid Class.

Friday, March 22nd:—  
1.30 p.m.—Bandaging Practice.



# RACECOURSE DISASTER. OWNERS OF STANDS GIVE EVIDENCE. LOCATING THE FIRE.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT AND COOKING.

The enquiry into the disaster at the Race Course was continued at the Magistracy yesterday, when various partners in the stands detailed their experiences in the disaster. Mr. A. E. Hall, appeared for Mr. M. K. Lo, to represent the families of a number of the Chinese victims.

### MR. J. O. REMEDIOS.

Mr. J. O. Remedios, clerk in the Mercantile Bank, said he was a partner in stand No. 8. He had had a share in a stand for the past seven years. No. 8 stand comprised two and a half floors, the ground floor being about two feet from the ground. The shed had been of the same height for the past four years. Two Chinese chatties were in use on the first floor for boiling water. He was present at the time of the collapse, on the first floor. He was selling sweep tickets at the counter at the time. He had his back to No. 9. He heard a noise of people running, which he judged to come from two or three sheds away. People in his stand then began to run towards the entrance on the Golf Club side. The entrance was on the first floor. At this time the shed had not yet fallen. Then suddenly he felt himself going down with the stand. He heard cries for help and the people running trampled on him. These people, as they passed him, seemed to be running to the Race Course side. He managed to get his pen-knife and to cut a hole in the matting. That freed his head and he then saw a fire in the direction of shed No. 11. It was burning very fiercely and No. 9 was also alight. He forced a bigger hole in the matting and managed to get out on the Race Course side. He dragged his wife through the same hole, some soldiers rendering assistance. As far as he knew about a dozen people in his shed lost their lives. When he fell, he fell towards the Mohammedan Cemetery. He thought his stand collapsed because it was pushed down by the other stands. There were about 800 people on his stand. Admittance was by invitation card, of which 500 were issued. Two Portuguese porters were engaged and they were instructed to ask for the invitation card in each case.

By the Crown Solicitor: His stand was called the D.A.G.A. These letters were the initials of the four partners—D. Loper, A. Rocha, J. Remedios and A. Oamund. All were present at the Race Course at the time of the collapse. The ground floor of the stand was left off to Mr. Rosario for cash sweeps. Electric light was fitted in the first floor. His partner—Mr. Rocha—made the arrangements for the installation. At the time of the collapse it was possible that the charcoal chatties might have been alight. He could not say for certain. In addition to No. 8 stand he and his partners had a half-floor in No. 9. He did not know, when he first heard people running, what was the cause. There was a separate entrance to his floor as distinct from the floor left off to Mr. Rosario. Some years ago he heard of a small accident through a floor collapsing. He could not say what year.

By the Coroner: When he first saw the fire his stand had already caught fire from the next stand.

By the Crown Solicitor: The largest number he had ever had in his stand was 300; there were about 250 present he estimated when the collapse occurred. Mr. Rosario to whom the ground floor was let had perished in the fire.

By the Coroner: It must have been about five minutes after the collapse that he saw the fire.

By Mr. Bowley: They were running cash sweeps and a pari-mutuel in his shed and he and his partners deducted commission. As provision in case of fire they had four large buckets of water near the chatties on the first floor and sand was strewn under the chatties. During the intervals between the races he also warned the people present on the stand to be careful with matches and cigarette ends. There was a strut on the Race Course side of his shed, but he could not say whether one was in existence on the Golf Club side.

### MR. A. G. REMEDIOS.

Alberto G. Remedios, employed by the Hongkong Electric Light Company, said he was an assistant on the ground floor of the D.A.G.A. stand. This particular floor, which was acquired by Mr. Rosario, was known as the Kung Lee stand. Mr. Rosario had been killed in the collapse. Small chatties were used for making coffee and tea. He believed wood was used as fuel. Electric light was installed; there were about six lights. The light fittings were supplied by Chinese contractors whilst the current of the Hongkong Electric Light Company was used. The electric light installation was arranged by Mr. Rosario. Admittance was open to the public, but invitation tickets were issued. There were over 200 people present on his floor at the time of the collapse; the shed was packed and on account of the crowd it was difficult for people to get in and out. When the collapse occurred he saw no fire. He was covered by the debris and it was totally dark. There was a separate entrance to his part of the shed by a gangway about two feet from the ground. He could not say whether the gangway was broken at all in the crush.

By Mr. Bowley: There was a cash sweep and a pari-mutuel on his stand and Mr. Rosario charged a commission on the takings. He was present on the Race Course on Monday and Tuesday. There was a bucket of water on the ground floor, in the tiffin room. This was for washing up plates, etc. He saw no fire buckets.

By Mr. Stevenson: Before the collapse he did not notice the electric light go off and come on again.

The Coroner: Did the Electric Company know their current was being used? Yes. They supplied the meters.

Do you know how many sheds had electric light?—No.

Can you say in which direction the matchsheds fell?—I should say in the direction of the Mohammedan Cemetery, because I fell on my back.

Was there any strut behind your shed on the Golf Club side?—Yes, but it was almost upright.

Was the electric light burning all day?—No. It was used about 4 o'clock on the first day. It was not used on the second day.

### MR. S. M. DE CRUZ.

S. M. de Cruz, a clerk, said he assisted Mr. Ritchie in running the Colonial Stand, No. 9. There was no cooking in the shed and no boiling of water for tea. The shed comprised two floors. He was present at the time of the collapse, on the ground floor, being engaged at the counter in selling sweep tickets. His back was towards shed No. 10. He first heard people in No. 10 stand shouting for help and then in about one second the whole shed collapsed. The shouting which he heard and the collapse occurred to all intents and purposes simultaneously. He heard cries of "fire" before the collapse, but he did not see any fire before it. When the collapse occurred he was knocked down by the wall of No. 10 and was rendered unconscious for a second or two. He was standing at the Golf Club end of the shed. Subsequently, when consciousness returned, he tried to struggle out, but was pulled to safety by his brother. Mr. Barros was pressed down by a bamboo table and chair and witness tried to save him, but without success. At the time he was endeavouring to assist Mr. Barros he saw fire about two yards away. He saw no fire on the side of shed No. 8. Cooking was done in No. 10 stand in the basement. Four or five chatties being used. He had seen soup being made and water boiling. Charcoal was the fuel used. He could not say whether the fire broke out in one place only or in more places than one. There were over 300 people present in his floor at the time of the collapse. Mr. Ritchie and most of the Chinese lost their lives. The floor was packed full. He could not say how many people were on the upper floors. There was no electric light in his shed.

By the Crown Solicitor: When he saw the fire it was on the partition between No. 9 and 10. The cooking in No. 10 was done against the partition. The fire appeared to be just about starting. In addition to the Chinese chatties there were two or three iron stoves. There was also a large brass pan for boiling water. He heard the cry of fire before the collapse, and these cries came from No. 10, but he could not say from which floor. People were running when the cries were raised, but witness did not see any sign of fire at that time. The present was the first year he had assisted in the shed.

By Mr. Bowley: He could not say whether the public were admitted to No. 9 free of charge. There was one old Chinese servant at the door. Anyone could enter and buy sweep tickets; a commission was charged. The top floor was used by ladies and admittance to that floor was free. He had tiffin in shed No. 9. It was a cold tiffin, there was no cooking. There were no fire buckets in the shed. People were smoking there. Most of the Chinese on the ground floor lost their lives because the No. 10 shed was on top of them. He saw no police at the entrance to the matchshed at any time. Anyone could have seen the coolie going on in No. 10 if they looked. When he saw cooking being done in No. 10 on Monday he asked the man in charge to move the chatties farther away from the partition as he thought them dangerous. The chatties were then removed to the centre of the shed and they were in the centre of the shed on the Tuesday. He made no report to the Police or Fire Brigade in respect to this matter.

### MR. J. GONZALES.

Joseph Gonzales, a clerk, said he assisted at No. 9 stand and was selling tickets on the ground floor at the time of the collapse. He heard people shouting in the upper part of No. 10. They called out that the shed was collapsing and the people on the ground floor of No. 9 ran away. When the collapse occurred he was buried and for a moment rendered unconscious. Afterwards he seized a hammer, made a hole in the partition and escaped on the Race Course side. He felt the heat of the fire whilst he was pinned down; he was down less than two minutes. The fire was between Nos. 9 and 10. He was quite sure that the people began to run before there was any sign of his shed collapsing.

By the Crown Solicitor: The people ran because they heard the shouting of collapse. He heard no shouts of fire.

By the Coroner: When he got out he saw the fire between Nos. 9 and 10; the partition was burning. The partition between 10 and 11 was not burning. He saw the fire only in one place.

### FLOORS SUBLET TO COOLIES.

A Chinese correspondence clerk in the P.W.D. said he was a partner at shed No. 10, which was called Kung Ping. Twenty-five people had shares, but they did not hold equal interests. Each share was \$10. Witness was the manager of the booth during the race meeting. Ten of the partners belonged to his department of the P.W.D. The shed consisted of two floors and a half. The ground floor, however, was sublet to Kung Koo, a syndicate composed of four Chinese. The members of this syndicate were employed by the P.W.D.; two were coolies and two clerks. The first floor was used for betting; the second as a reception room. Two coolies acted as door-keepers, but no instructions were given them to keep people out. Water was boiled for tea on the ground floor, but no provisions were cooked. There were five electric lights in his shed on the first floor, and one light on the second. There was no electric light on the ground floor. A Chinese firm put in the fittings. The current was obtained from the Electric Company, who supplied the meter.

The enquiry was then adjourned for tiffin.

The Chinese correspondence clerk, continuing his evidence, said he was in the shed at the time of the collapse. He was on the first floor on the side next to No. 9, engaged in making alterations in certain tickets. He heard a commotion among those in the front of both floors of his shed. He could not make out what it was all about. He did not notice the shed move before the outbreak of noise. In a second or two, however, he felt the stands move and then came the collapse. The collapse occurred fairly quickly; the sheds fell towards shed No. 9. He could not say how far the floor of his shed sank. He was pinned down by the floor above. He freed his foot, which took him a little over a minute, and then made a hole in the roof of the shed and crawled out. As soon as he got out he saw a fire about 50 feet away on the side of No. 11. He helped to rescue people until the heat became too fierce, when he went to see that all his family were safe. He could not say what was the cause of the collapse. This was the first year he had had a shed. They paid a \$1,000 for the site. He did not know who had the site last year.

By the Crown Solicitor: He had been, on the first day, to the ground floor where the restaurant was located.

By the Coroner: The chatties were about three feet from the partition of the shed.

By Mr. Bowley: There were two staircases up to the first-floor of his stand, one on each side of the ground floor. He did not know how wide the staircases were. Anyone who wished to buy a ticket could enter. There was a counter on each side of the first floor, one close to shed No. 7 and one next to No. 11. The end of the counter was about five feet from the front of the shed and it ran to within about eight feet from the back. The matchshed, as far as he could see, was properly built. U. knew who had examined the shed previously, had lost his life in the disaster. U. knew at the time of the accident was on the first floor close to No. 11 stand. The second floor was used for spectators; anyone could go there who wished. The floor of his shed gave way in the first instance. There was no cooking in his part of the matchshed. When he saw the chatties on the ground floor he did not think they were dangerous. There was a bucket of water on the first floor for washing cups, etc., but no tea was made there. At the time of the collapse there were a number of people on the first floor, but it was not too full. He did not get leave from Mr. Parker, the head of his department in the P.W.D., to run the shed. On race days the P.W.D. closed at 12 noon. He knew that one of the conditions of letting matchsheds was that there should be no gambling.

By Mr. Hall: He did not know the cause of the commotion which occurred in his shed.

By the Coroner: He did not give any instructions to the contractor regarding the shed.

By the Coroner: He could not say whether the collapse was caused by the next shed falling on his own or whether the floor of his shed collapsed by itself.

The foreman to Wing Lee, building contractor, said he was one of the partners in the No. 10 shed. He was present on the ground floor at the time of the collapse. He heard the sounds of commotion above and the bamboos cracking. He ran out. He did not see any sign of fire. He got out on the golf club side and then saw the sheds falling down. He was only a foot away and his left shoulder was struck by a bamboo. The shed fell towards No. 9 with a slight tendency towards the golf club. He ran to Ship Street to find his brother, and he did not see any fire.

By Mr. Bowley: He saw no sign of any one operating the lashings of the shed. He only went to the racecourse after two o'clock on Tuesday. He did not see any of the racing.

By the Coroner: He heard the noise at the same time as the shed collapsed.

A clerk in the P.W.D., another partner in No. 10 shed, who was present at the time of the collapse, said he heard sounds of commotion from the next shed and in his own shed also. He did not notice the shed moving then. When the shed fell he was pinned down by the bamboo counter which had been situated on the first floor. He escaped through the roof of the shed and landed on the golf club ground. He did not see any fire then and he could not say where the fire originated. There was no stampede before the collapse.

By the Crown Solicitor: The plan produced showed correctly the position of the bamboo tables, the stoves and the water tank. Iron chatties were used. There was a large water jar and two wooden buckets on the ground floor.

By Mr. Bowley: The ground floor of No. 10 was used as a restaurant. He had no licence for carrying on an eating-house. The police, as far as he saw, made no objection. The ground floor of No. 10 was of boards. The iron chatties, however, were placed on bricks.

Chang Shiu Tong, a Crown Sergeant of the Police Reserve and Warning Officer of the Ambulance Platoon, said he was a partner in shed No. 10, and was present at the time of the collapse. When he first saw the fire it only covered about a foot square and he tried to put it out. He did not see a fire in Nos. 11, 12 or 13 until long after the collapse.

By Mr. Bowley: He first tried to put out the fire, but he could find no water. If he had had two or three buckets of water he could have put the fire out. He blew his police whistle. Immediately at the back of his matchshed there was a mat fence about six feet high. When the stand fell the fence was smashed. There were ten members of the Ambulance platoon on duty, but as far as he knew, there was only one ambulance, which was in the ground stand.

In answering questions by the Coroner witness seemed to be in some doubt as to whether the mat fence was knocked down by the sheds or not. The enquiry was then adjourned until 10.30 this morning.

## SPORT.

### CRICKET NOTES.

#### TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

##### LEAGUE.

Hongkong v. R.G.A. on the Club ground.

Civil Service v. Navy on Civil Service ground.

University v. Middlesex on University ground.

##### FRIENDLY.

Kowloon v. R.E. at King's Park.

Craigengower v. 83rd Co. R.G.A. at Craigengower.

Both the Club and the University are expected to win to-day and ought to find little difficulty in getting all the points, but cricket is a most uncertain game, and the Gunners and the Middlesex have both sprung surprises already. Any mistakes made by either of the leaders this afternoon will probably cost them the Shield.

The other league match between Civil Service and the Navy ought to provide a hard struggle. The sailors are a first-class side, and with Commander Gibson in form are as good as any combination in the league. Civil Service will be out to win, as a draw will ruin any prospects they may have, and the result of the match will probably depend on whether Gibson and Mack can make runs against Hamilton and Bird's bowling. Last week the sailors' fielding was excellent, and they will give their opponents to-day a much-needed lesson, as lately the Civil Servants have certainly not shone in this direction.

It is a pity that Kowloon and Craigengower could not play off their remaining fixture, as a break in the weather might easily delay the final matches.

#### KOWLOON v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following will represent Kowloon in a friendly home match against the Royal Engineers to-day at 2 p.m. sharp:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, L. E. S. Hodge, W. J. Haines, L. J. Blackburn, W. T. Elson, F. Wheeler, R. Lindell, R. Pestonji, L. D. McNicoll and P. H. Cobb.

#### CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. 83RD CO. R.G.A.

This friendly fixture will be played to-day on the Craigengower ground at 2 p.m. The home team will consist of:—A. W. Grimmett, J. H. Mody, F. S. Thompson, T. F. Ford, L. A. Rose, S. Jex, A. Arculli, C. Sara, G. Manley, W. Pitt, and D. Vincent.

#### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

##### NAVY, 2, v. ROYAL ENGINEERS, 2.

A very interesting match was witnessed yesterday on the Club ground, when these teams met in the United Services League. The game was very fast and full of life throughout. In the first half the exchanges were fairly equal, the Navy perhaps having a little the better of things, and leading at half-time by one goal to nil. McNiven being the scorer.

In the second half the Army immediately started a bombardment of the Navy goal, and, except for a few brief intervals, kept it up until the final whistle sounded. Townsend was responsible for the equaliser. McNiven put the Navy again ahead and Osborne equalised once more for the soldiers.

Referee—Mr. Wright.

The Club and R.G.A. were to meet to-day in the Hongkong League, when the gunners would have been given the opportunity to see if they could maintain their unbeaten record, it being their last fixture in this league. The Club, however, have given them the points, and the R.G.A. record thus reads—played 8 and won 3. The civilians often have a difficulty in getting a good team together, and no doubt this is the case this time, but one would prefer to see them keep their courage, even at the cost of turning out with a weak team. The match was not on the original fixture list, however, which possibly explains why it had to be cancelled. It will be a pity if other teams who have no chance of winning in their respective leagues let the season fizzle out by giving their points away. After all, it is a poor game that is not worth playing for its own sake, and refusing to turn out because one's position in the league is hopeless is hardly fair to one's opponents, who very likely are anxious to play. Neither is it fair to the large number of spectators who follow the fortunes of their favourites, and enjoy a good game whichever side wins.

The Middlesex team has given us a fine example of the spirit in which to play football, going down to the tune of 6-0, 7-0, 4-0, week after week, but coming up smiling each time for the next game. They were rewarded last week by a win against the Navy, who are a notoriously unlucky team. In many of their matches this season they have had by far the larger share of the game, but they have generally managed to allow their opponents to walk off with the points.

The Middlesex will give the gunners a good game to-day if they play as well as they did last week, and L. A. Sayer is available. The artillerymen must capture both points to retain the slight chance they have of catching the H.K.D.C. and the Royal Engineers in the United Services League.

The second division match between South China Athletic and Kowloon will attract a large crowd, and should provide a keen struggle, as the Kowloons are now playing right at the top of their form.

#### TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

##### UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

R.G.A. v. Middlesex. Regt.—Club ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

South China Athletic v. Kowloon—Navy ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m.

Middlesex Reserve v. 87th Co. R.G.A.—Club ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m.

Referee, Mr. Atwell.

Other Local News will be found on Page 4.

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741.

## GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

# I. & R. MORLEY'S WHITE AND NATURAL SUMMER LLAMA UNDERWEAR

THE IDEAL WEAR FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

ALSO ALL SIZES IN

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SUMMER DRESSES, BLOUSES, TEA GOWNS, EVENING WEAR AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

THE FINEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS IN THE COLONY.

WANTED: LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Apply with references to—Box No. 109, Care of "Daily Press" Office (1782)

WANTED: A T the PRAX for a little girl of 2 1/2 years resident EUROPEAN NURSE. Apply—Box No. 25, Care of "Daily Press" Office (1782)

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USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different)  
1000 Stamps 5/- 1000 Stamps 5/- 1000 Stamps 5/-  
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No. 4, WINDHAM STREET, HONGKONG



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., on **MONDAY, March 25th, at 5.00 P.M.** to—

- Receive the Committee's Report, Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for 1917.
- To elect Officers and other Members of the Committee in the place of the retiring Members thereof.
- To decide on any Resolution which may be duly submitted to the Meeting through the Hon. Secretary in accordance with Bye Law 67.

Members are requested to attend.

By Order,  
**JOHN BENTLEY,**  
Hon. Secretary. [1788]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Action No. 144 of 1917.

IN THE MATTER of the estate of **ALFRED JOHN LINDBERGH,** deceased.Between **BERNARD ALLEN** the wife of **FREDERICK GEORGE ALLEN** Plaintiff,and **THE OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR** Defendant.

**PURSUANT** to an Order of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong in its Original Jurisdiction made in the above matter the persons claiming to be entitled to a share in the personal estate in Hong Kong of the above-named **ALFRED JOHN LINDBERGH** late an inhabitant of Canton in the Republic of China Ship's Engineer who died on or about the 11th day of December, 1915, living at the time of his death or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said persons as entitled as are now dead, are by their Solicitors or in person on or before **FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, 1918, at 10.30 in the forenoon** to come in and make their claims at the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court at the Courts of Justice Hong Kong or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from claiming any share in the personal estate in Hong Kong of the said **ALFRED JOHN LINDBERGH** deceased.

**FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, 1918, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon** in the Chambers of His Honour Sir **WILLIAM BRES DAVIDS** Knight Chief Justice is appointed for the hearing of and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1918.  
**HUGH A. NISBET,**  
Registrar. [1783]

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

## RE-OPENING

## OF THE

## ORGAN

## MONDAY next,

at 9.15 p.m.

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

SUCTION GAS or OIL ENGINE 15 to 20 h.p.

Apply, giving Particulars and Price to—

MANAGER.

THE EASTERN TONGKIN Co., Ltd.

Queen's Buildings.

[1779]

## WANTED.

5,000 INNER (Calico) BAGS 21" x 13"

Apply, giving Price and Sample, to—

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THE EASTERN TONGKIN Co., Ltd.

Queen's Buildings.

[1780]

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Apply, giving Particulars and Price per

[1781]

Box No. 255.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1781]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG CLUB

## NOTICE

**THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of the **HONGKONG CLUB** will be held in the Club House, on **MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.**

By Order,  
**E. DES VOUX,**  
Secretary. [1730]

## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

**THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING** of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 2, George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on **SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon**, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from **THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.**

By Order of the  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
Hong Kong, 6th March, 1918. [1743]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hong Kong, on **MONDAY, 25th March, 1918, at 12 Noon**, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**R. M. DYER,**  
Chief Manager.  
Hong Kong, 12th March, 1918. [1776]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD

## NOTICE

**THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING** of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedders Street, on **WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M.**, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
General Agents.  
Hong Kong, 6th March, 1918. [1747]

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on **WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918.**

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
General Managers.  
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
Hong Kong, 6th March, 1918. [1755]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

**THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at Noon on **WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918**, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts for 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
General Managers.  
Hong Kong, 7th March, 1918. [1769]

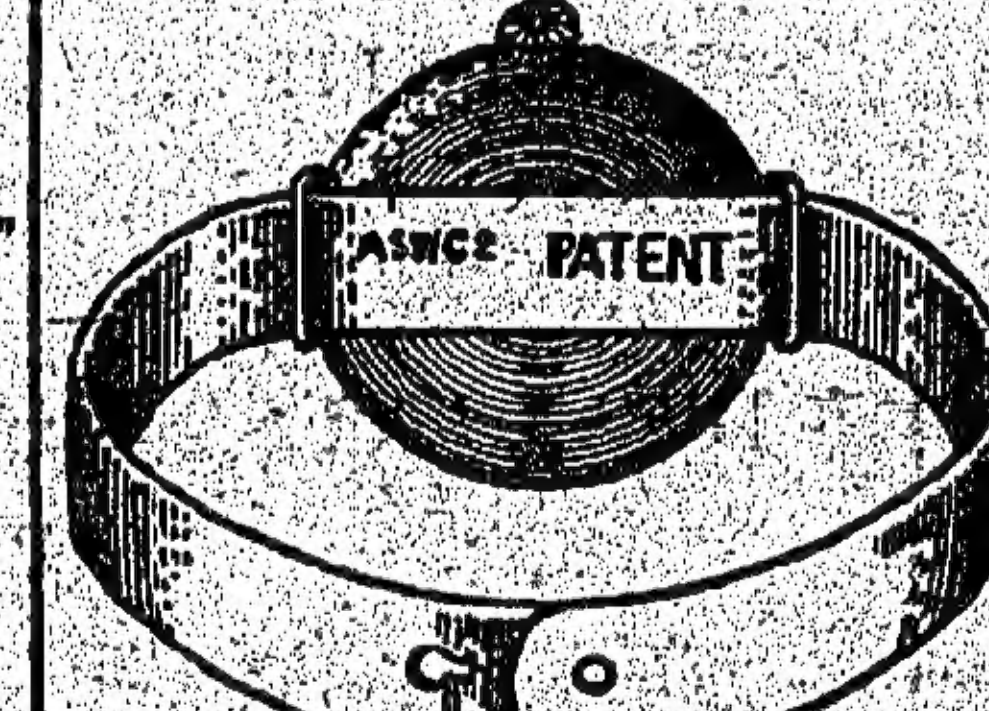
## NOTICE

## PATENTS ORDINANCE 1902.

## GAMMETER'S PATENT.

## IMPROVED MEANS OF SECURING WRIST

## WATCHES TO WEARER'S WRIST.



**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that His Majesty's LETTERS PATENT (No. 12023) were granted in the United Kingdom on the 20th August, 1915, and LETTERS PATENT have also been granted in HONGKONG to **ERNEST OTTO GAMMETER** for the above invention.

ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the Patentee will be proceeded against according to law.

Hong Kong, the 8th day of March, 1918.  
**DENNIS & BOWLEY,**  
Solicitors for Ernest Otto Gammeter.  
Angle-Swiss Watch Company,  
7, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. [1765]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS** on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep tickets holders, of following Races: can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the **HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB**, on the Ground Floor of the **HONGKONG CLUB ANNEKE CHATER ROAD**, between the hours of 3.30 P.M.—6.30 P.M. on **MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).**

**HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS** (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

**LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,**  
Accountants to the  
Hong Kong Jockey Club. [1717]

## KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

**THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED** that in the event of an UP GOONS TRAIN being required it will leave Kowloon at 12.05 P.M. on **SATURDAYS** only. This Train will call at Tai Po and SHINGU SUW and will have a First-Class Coach attached for the convenience of the Public.

As it is not the intention to insert further notice regarding this Train, intending passengers are advised to obtain definite information, which will be available at the Head Office on and after **THURSDAYS** of each week. This Train will be despatched on **SATURDAY, March 16th.**

By Order,  
**H. P. WINSLOW,**  
Manager.  
Kowloon, 14th March, 1918. [1777]

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

## MATRICULATION SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on **MONDAY, July 8th, 1918.**

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hong Kong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before **April 2nd, 1918.**

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hong Kong Currency) on or before **May 2nd, 1918.**

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves:

- (a) Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of 240 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.
- (b) Two President's Scholarships of four hundred dollars each (400 Hong Kong Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for one of these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.
- (c) Four cash prizes \$100 each (Hong Kong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII. or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918. [1778]

**WE have been appointed by Messrs. JENSON & NICHOLSON, LIMITED, OF LONDON**, to be their Sole Agents in Hong Kong, South China, and the Philippine Islands, for the sale of their Varnishes, Enamels, Paints, Colours, and all kindred lines as manufactured by them.

**THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.**  
Hong Kong, 15th March, 1918. [1773]

**NOTICE**

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Hong Kong, 15th March, 1918. [1773]

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**THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.**  
Hong Kong, 15th March, 1918. [1773]

## JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

While, apparently, the Allied Press in Europe is unanimous in urging Japan to intervene in Siberia, the tone of the leading journals in Japan is one of caution. It is true that there are Japanese journals which are as warm in advocating this step as any in Europe; but they cannot be considered as those commanding the most influence. The really important journals regard any expedition to Siberia with the gravest suspicion. They point out that the German menace to Japan may very easily be overestimated, and that, however strong and powerful Japan may be, that is no reason for her to fritter away her resources over a danger that does not exist. It is pointed out that Germany is nearing the end of her resources and that the danger of her overrunning the Far East, when she cannot even protect the Near East, and assist her ally Turkey, is very remote. The transport of submarines and aircraft to Eastern waters they regard as impossible, and the pictures of Tokyo bombarded by aeroplanes, which some of the sensational Japanese papers have drawn for their readers, are dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration. There is, it is admitted, one danger, and that is the release of the German prisoners in Siberia and their introduction into Manchuria and China to conspire and plot against the Allies in this quarter of the world. These prisoners, if their numbers are correctly stated, would form a very considerable army, and, if armed and led properly, it might be possible for them to establish themselves in Vladivostok or elsewhere as a centre of disturbance. Whether the

## INTIMATION

## BY APPOINTMENT.

## WATSON'S PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrean Spring,  
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain  
And drinking deeply sobers us again."

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menace offered by these ex-prisoners is sufficient to offset the disturbance of future Russo-Japanese relations which would be caused by a Japanese expedition to Siberia is another question. Russia is Japan's neighbour, and since the Russo-Japanese war some pains have been taken by Japan to improve her relations with the country, which is rightly regarded as a good market for Japanese exports. The view is taken that the present disturbances in Russia are merely a passing phase of the revolution and that there will be no destruction of Russia as a whole. She will emerge from the fire purified, and probably present even brighter prospects as a trading country than she did before. To quarrel with Russia now, therefore, it is held, would be highly impolitic, and there is no doubt that any occupation of a part of Russian territory by a Japanese force would be deeply resented by the Russian people. Such action would practically amount to intervention between the two sides in the Russian revolution, an intervention which Japan has scrupulously avoided taking in the case of China. The situation is such that it is impossible to take a clear course. The Bolsheviks are opposing the Germans and yet making peace with them—probably because at this stage they can do nothing else. The Minimalists, at one time anxious to carry on the war against Germany, now appear to welcome the assistance of the Germans in helping them to overthrow the Maximalists. Tolstoy pointed out long ago that the course of Liberal agitation in Russia was leading to a position where the overthrow of Tsardom would mean merely the substitution of another form of tyranny. The reaction against reform which started in governing circles in Russia in 1863 led to the Liberals of the extreme kind losing their hope of reforms by constitutional methods and forming a Revolutionary and, later, a Terrorist party. The principles which the Terrorist party taught have taken root, and we now see them being carried into practice by the Bolsheviks. These are merely the methods of Tsardom applied for the carrying out of other principles. As Tolstoy said: "The new order of things, established by violence, must be continually supported by violence." The Bolsheviks tried to establish a Socialist autocracy. Even without the German invasion it would probably not have lasted long. As it is, it appears to be on the verge of disappearing in the wave of the German invasion. To fight the Bolsheviks may be to aid Germany; while to support the Bolsheviks is impossible. Japan in Siberia would thus be placed in a very anomalous position. She might claim that the occupation was merely in the cause of peace and good order, but it would be difficult to persuade the Russians that Japan was not there for her own purposes, and thus she would incur the resentment of both sides. In Germany, it may be noted, doubts have been expressed as to the wisdom of Germany extending her military power any further than European Russia. The idea of extending the area of Germany's conquests from Berlin to Tokyo has been popularly acclaimed in the Fatherland, but popular acclamation does not mean feasibility, or endorsement by those in authority. No doubt the German Government is trying to keep up the military spirit of the nation by hinting at still larger schemes of conquest to replace those which she has not been able to realise, but it cannot be seriously held that Germany is in a position to launch out on a fresh adventure of such magnitude unless she can carry Russia with her. If she could secure the co-operation of Russia, if she could produce any evidence to the Russians that the Allies were fighting against her, that they were inimical to the political reform of the country and desired to re-establish the old conditions, it might be possible to carry out such a grandiose scheme. There is already a decided rift between Russia and the Allies, and it only needs, perhaps, an invasion of Siberia by Japan to throw Russia into the arms of Germany. The hope of the Allies is that Germany may be led to dissipate a large part of her energies in Russia, and therefore they must be careful to avoid taking any step that might be regarded as hostile to the Russian people.

The annual general meeting of the Golf Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on **Monday, March 25th, at 5 p.m.**

The "Kilts" Raffle held in connection with the Kowloon Cricket Club Fair was drawn recently and was won by ticket No. 35, held by Mr. Ah Wong. The Raffle realised £173.89, and this sum (less £11 expenses incurred in connection with the Fair and not previously settled) has been handed over to the Hon. Treasurer of the Hong Kong War Charities Committee.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated March 15th, 1918, state:—

Since our last report of 8th inst., our local market has kept very steady, but the volume of business passing has been only moderate. Investment stocks have scarcely been so readily saleable as during the past few weeks.

Shanghai market has been fairly active, but with the exception of Shanghai Docks, shows little movement in prices.

Singapore market shows a considerable reaction from the panic prices quoted in our last.

The following are our latest wired quotations for Rubber shares:—

Ayer Panas ..... \$ 0.00

Glenelly ..... 2.25

Kedahs ..... 4.00

Koupa ..... 7.75

Malaka Pindas ..... 2.25

Malakoff ..... 4.40

New Serendahs ..... 4.40

Pajamas ..... 12.50

Sandycrofts ..... 3.90

Tapahs ..... 17.50

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2 1/2 p. per lb. Bar Silver is quoted 43d.

Sterling T.T. is 3/8. Singapore T.T. is 140.

Shanghai T.T. is nominal at 69, and the Bank buying rate for 3d/4 Bills is nominal at 99.

BANKS.—Hong Kong and Shanghai, in sympathy with an improvement in exchange, have somewhat weakened, and business has taken place down to 4015, at which



# THE WAR

## HOLLAND AND THE ALLIES. NEGOTIATIONS FOR ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENT.

### AMERICAN DIVISIONS IN READINESS.

### THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

### HOSPITAL-SHIP ATTACKED.

#### Branco-Belgian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED.

London, March 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided the enemy's trenches south-eastward of Epchy and brought back prisoners.

We successfully repulsed an attempted raid northward of the Ypres-Staden railway.

There was reciprocal artillery firing south-westward of Cambrai.

There is increasing hostile artillery firing in the Neuve Chapelle and Fauquissart sectors.

##### STRONG POINT RAIDED.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided a strong point south-eastward of the Polygon Wood, inflicting losses and captured 37 prisoners. Our casualties were slight.

We repulsed a raid south-eastward of Armentieres.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing northward of Lens and astride the La Bassée Canal.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—We brought down 17 enemy aeroplanes yesterday, of which three were en route to Freiburg.

FALKENHAYN ARRIVES AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that General Falkenhayn recently arrived at German Headquarters, probably to assume an important command on the Western Front.

##### BELGIANS GAIN GERMAN TRENCHES.

A Belgian communiqué states:—After a violent bombardment our troops gained a footing in German trenches south-east of Lombarteyde and put out of action all the occupants.

We again advanced, and in violent hand-to-hand fighting stopped a counter-attack.

There were artillery actions on the whole front yesterday and to-day, which were violent in the Nieuport and Dixmude regions.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### DARING BRITISH AIRMEN.

London, March 13th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states that a characteristic fight was a great daylight attack on three hostile aerodromes on March 9th. Our airmen, flying at an altitude of 400 feet, reached their objectives as the enemy fliers were starting out. Bombs were literally showered down, while our fighting escorts maintained a furious machine-gun fusillade. The squadron flew back at a height of 100 feet, engaged a horse transport, stampeded another and dispersed and assaulted marching infantry and a troop of cavalry. All returned safely unmolested by enemy fliers.

##### RAIDS REPULSED.

London, March 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Portuguese troops completely repulsed a raid on a 700 yards front south-eastward of La Ventie.

Hostile infantry were caught by machine-gun fire in front and on both flanks and suffered heavy losses, both in endeavouring to cross our wire and when retreating through an artillery barrage. Many dead Germans were left on No Man's Land, and some others were captured.

The enemy raided a post eastward of Zonnebeke. A few of our men are missing.

Three raids further south were successfully repulsed.

##### ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

London, March 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off an enemy party near La Vaqueurie.

We successfully raided northward of Lens, capturing some prisoners.

A strong enemy party raided a post southward of Armentieres after a heavy bombardment. A few of our men are missing.

Hostile artillery were active south-west of Cambrai, at Loos, Messines, and Paschendale.

##### BRITISH AVIATION REPORT.

London, March 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Several reconnaissances were carried out on Monday well eastward of our line. Five hundred bombs were dropped on a large siding and ammunition depots at Aulnoye, southward of Valenciennes, south-eastward of Cambrai, and southward of Douai. The enemy's aeroplanes attacked our bombers. Ten hostile machines were brought down and seven were driven down. Two of ours are missing.

A German observation balloon was brought down in flames.

We dropped 200 bombs at night-time on a dump and railway sidings north-eastward of St. Quentin. All returned.

An enemy four-seater landed in our lines, and the occupants were made prisoner.

VIGOROUS BOMBING BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

London, March 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a later report on aviation, states:—Besides the raids reported last night, we dropped on Monday night three tons of bombs on Druges Docks. All our machines returned.

The bombing on Tuesday was continued even more vigorously than on the previous day, 135 tons of bombs being dropped on railway sidings at Mons, Bavai, midway between Valenciennes and Maubeuge, large dumps north-eastward of St. Quentin and southward of Douai, and billets eastward of Lens.

During all day fighting 14 German machines were brought down and eight were driven down. Six of ours are missing. A German observation balloon was destroyed.

Seven tons of bombs were dropped on Tuesday night on billets between Lille and Cambrai. All our machines returned.

Our squadrons on Wednesday afternoon dropped nearly a ton of bombs on munition works and barracks at Freiburg in Germany.

##### COBLENZ BOMBED.

Our aeroplanes in the day-time to-day dropped a ton of bombs on factories, a station, and barracks at Coblenz. Bursts were seen at all objectives, causing two fires. A very large explosion was observed in a building in the south-west corner.

A few hostile machines were encountered, but all our machines returned.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—We raided French trenches north-eastward of Proumes and destroyed enemy works. We captured 80 prisoners.

In violent air-fighting we shot down 10 aeroplanes and two balloons yesterday.

#### GERMANY'S FORTHCOMING OFFENSIVE.

AMSTERDAM, March 13th.

A frontier correspondent announces that the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, General Hindenburg and General Ludendorff are expected at Brussels at the end of the week, going thence to the Flanders Front.

German officers in Brussels consider that an offensive will begin with the greatest violence at Ypres.

##### FRENCH FRONT.

##### MARKED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

Paris, March 13th.

A communiqué states that there was marked artillery activity in Argonne and on the right bank of the Meuse.

GERMAN ATTACK THROWN BACK.

Paris, March 13th.

A communiqué states:—After a violent bombardment in the hill region of Champagne, the Germans attacked west of Vaudesincourt. After a lively engagement we drove off the enemy from some advanced trenches in which he had obtained a footing. The enemy suffered serious losses.

There was fairly considerable reciprocal artillery firing on the left of the Meuse.

##### Aerial Activities.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### THE AIRSHIP RAID ON ENGLAND.

London, March 13th.

The Press Bureau announces:—Three enemy airships participated in last night's raid. Only one approached a defended locality, namely Hull. Four bombs were dropped and demolished a house. A woman died of shock.

The other airships wandered for hours over remote districts at great altitudes, unloading their bombs in the open country and then proceeded seawards.

##### LATEST CABLES.

DWELLING-HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

London, March 14th.

The Press Bureau announces:—One airship crossed the coast last night and dropped four bombs on Hartlepool, demolishing six dwelling-houses and damaging twenty.

The airship operated at a great altitude, but only remained over the land a few minutes. The remainder of the bombs appear to have fallen in the sea. One man, one woman and three children were killed, and three men, one woman and five children were injured.

ATTACK ON NORTH-EAST COAST.

The Press Bureau announces:—One of two airships attacked the north-east coast this evening.

Twenty bombs have fallen near the coast.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### NAVAL AIRCRAFT BUSY.

London, March 13th.

The Admiralty reports:—Naval aircraft dropped three tons of bombs on Bruges Dock on Monday night.

We raided billets and sidings at St. Pierre Capelle yesterday and started large fires. We machine-gunned the enemy trenches during patrols.

We brought down two machines in flames. One of ours is missing.

##### LATEST CABLES.

ENGAGEMENT OVER THE NORTH SEA.

London, March 14th.

The Admiralty reports:—Two aeroplanes on Tuesday attacked five enemy aircraft in the southern part of the North Sea and shot down and destroyed one enemy two-seater, killed the observer of a second machine, and drove down on to the water another seaplane. The engagement lasted 30 minutes, and it only terminated when the British had expended their ammunition.

Our machines returned.

THE AIR RAID ON COBLENZ TERRIFIC RESULTS.

AMSTERDAM, March 14th.

According to reports from Germany the results of the Coblenz air raid were terrific.

The military isolated the city, nobody being allowed to leave or enter without a passport.

Two munition factories are burning furiously, and vast quantities of explosives are continually exploding.

##### The Near East.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN FURTHER ADVANCE.

London, March 13th.

A Palestine official report states:—We further advanced astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road, inflicting considerable casualties and captured several machine-guns.

FIVE VILLAGES CAPTURED.

A Palestine official report states:—We slightly advanced our line eastward of the Jerusalem-Nablus road.

East Anglians, South Anglians and Indians in the coastal sector advanced three miles on an eleven miles front, capturing five villages at Tacy, each of which the enemy stubbornly resisted.

#### Naval Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### HOSPITAL SHIP ATTACKED.

London, March 14th.

The Admiralty reports:—The hospital ship *Guldford Castle*, homeward bound, was unsuccessfully attacked by a submarine at the entrance to the Bristol Channel on the evening of March 10th, whilst flying the Red Cross flag and with all her hospital lights on.

ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK.

Wounded soldiers who were aboard when the vessel was attacked, interviewed at Bristol, stated that the ship left South Africa on February 13th with 400 wounded from German East Africa, also doctors, nurses and ambulances. The ship was newly painted. The submarine attacked at 5.30 on Sunday afternoon west of Lundy Island. One torpedo missed, but the other struck the ship aft below the water line on the port side and failed to explode, but made a big hole, flooding a part of the ship. The watertight doors were closed, and the wounded were lowered. The wireless signals brought five destroyers within five minutes, but it was found that the damage was not serious and the ship went full speed to Avonmouth.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### "VIVE LA FRANCE!" A FRENCH SUBMARINE CREW'S HEROISM.

Paris, March 13th.

The repatriation from captivity of the second officer of the submarine *Monge*, which was sunk in the Mediterranean in December, 1915, reveals a most thrilling story of heroism. The *Monge* had torpedoed an Austrian destroyer when the cruiser *Heligoland* rammed and boled her, causing her to sink 300 feet. Water flooded the accumulators, extinguishing the lights, and the crew, thinking they were lost, shouted "Vive la France!" Then they calmly obeyed the orders of Commander Morillot, who wished to rise. He succeeded, but a hail of shells on the conning-tower compelled him to descend again. A shell struck the submerged hull, damaging it irretrievably. Morillot remained at their posts, and Morillot had to order them to leave the ship. He and two others went down and perished.

##### Africa.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### OPERATIONS IN AFRICA. NATIVES DESERTING THE ENEMY.

London, March 13th.

An East Africa official report states:—Our column from Port Amelia expelled an enemy detachment from Polovu, westward of Menn.

There are indications that many of the native troops are deserting the enemy.

##### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### THE MAIN BURDEN OF THE ALLIANCE.

London, March 14th.

Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking at Bristol, said that the failure of Russia consequent upon the release of the German prisoners has altered the whole balance of the war, and is straining Great Britain unprecedentedly. One million six hundred thousand of enemy troops could be transferred to the West, and the main burden of the Alliance at present rested upon this country.

The German armies were distributed equally in France and Flanders, but on the British front they were massed in great blocks. If Germany saw a chance she would strike not only our forces but the heart of England. We could meet the blow if we all pulled together. The Army is now taking men aged 43 men up to fifty who are wanted for home defence.

Sir Auckland Geddes believed that we should parry the blow at such cost to Germany as would bring the end appreciably near, but if there were divided councils during the next few weeks in our defence forces the activities of the Government would be weakened.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

##### DIVISIONS READY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

London, March 14th.

Several divisions of the American National Army have been ordered to be in readiness for active service.

The War Department is gratified at the results of the intensive training.

##### BRITONS AND AMERICANS SENT TO GERMANY.

London, March 14th.

A message from Stockholm states that a number of British and American subjects who left Finland in neutral vessels have been captured. Those of military age were sent to Germany.

##### GERMANS CREATING PEACE ATMOSPHERE.

London, March 14th.

A telegram from Washington states that information has been received that German agents are active in Switzerland and Sweden trying to create an atmosphere favourable for peace negotiations. Placards are being smuggled into the French zone, and the view is repeated in the press that the Germans are trying to create a peace atmosphere.

#### ANGLO-DUTCH ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENT.

THE HAGUE, March 14th.

A note by the Foreign Minister with reference to the negotiations for an economic arrangement with the Allies says that it is proposed to place 500,000 tons of the Dutch trans-Atlantic shipping at the disposal of the Allies.

In return America proposes to export 100,000 tons of wheat to Holland.

##### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

##### GENERAL NEWS.

Petrograd, March 14th.

The Germans occupied Abo on March 12th, and are marching to the interior. They continue operations in southern Russia and have occupied Tchernigoff.

The General Congress of the Soviets to consider the ratification of the peace treaty and the definite removal of the capital to Moscow opens at Moscow on March 14th.

##### THE SLUMBERING FORCES OF RUSSIA.

The official journals are now appearing in Moscow. The first number of the *Moscow Izvestia* declares that the Allies must not be saddened by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, which like the Treaty of Tilsit, will only result in awakening the slumbering forces of Russia to break the German yoke.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### LITHUANIA'S PETITIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

AMSTERDAM, March 13th.

The *Forwaerdt* states that the Lithuanian National Council have repeatedly but in vain petitioned Germany to recognise the independence of Lithuania.

##### COURLAND'S CROWN OFFERED TO THE KAISER.

The *Lokalsamfund* announces that the Courland National Council unanimously passed a resolution offering the royal crown of Courland to the Kaiser.

##### AMERICAN LABOUR EAGER TO AID RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, March 13th.

Mr. Gompers, on behalf of the American Labour Alliance, has telegraphed to the Soviet Congress at Moscow, assuring that the American people are eager to help Russia and are awaiting suggestions how their aid may be effectively extended.

##### AUSTRO-GERMANS ENTER ODESSA.

A wireless German official report states:—We penetrated Odessa.

##### GERMAN SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS PEACE TREATY.

AMSTERDAM, March 13th.

An article in *Forwaerdt*, intended as foreshadowing the attitude of the Reichstag Socialists regarding the Russian peace, states that the Social Democrats must oppose the treaty in the Reichstag and demand a revision by peaceful agreement. Understanding with the West must not be wrecked by a demand that the Eastern situation remains as fixed at Brest-Litovsk.

A meeting of Social Democrats at Frankfurt-on-Main passed a resolution that the Russian peace was a policy of aggrandisement in contradiction to the Reichstag resolution of August 17th, 1917, and urging that the Social Democrats refuse to assent to it.

##### THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

London, March 13th.

Reuter's Agency learns that there is no truth in the statement, cable dated March 10th that Prince Lvoff has formed a Russian Government with Headquarters at Peking.

##### GERMAN ACTIVITY ON EAST FRONT DISCONTINUED.

AMSTERDAM, March 13th.

A message from Berlin states that the military activity on the eastern front has discontinued, but there is intensified fighting against lands, especially in Ukraine, where the Maximalist commandos include Czech and Austrian deserters. When the Germans capture the latter they shoot them.

The severe battle with the Bolsheviks north-east of Kiev continues, in which the principal combatants are Czech deserters, who have heavy artillery.

##### THE CAPITAL'S DEFENCE.

Petrograd, March 13th.

The Governmental institutions, particularly the Council of the Commissaries and the Executive Soviets, having gone to Moscow, the special Council mentioned yesterday, called the National Communist Council, was charged with the maintenance of order and organisation for the defence of the Capital against invasion if necessary.

##### FINNISH PREMIER AT BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, March 13th.

The Finnish Premier, Svin Hufvud, who escaped from the Red Guards at Helsinki, has arrived at Berlin.

##### THE SERBIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

CONVOY, March 13th.

The Crown Prince has accepted the resignation of the Pasich Cabinet, and has conferred with the party leaders with a view to the formation of a Coalition Cabinet, which, apparently, is beset with difficulties.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### GERMAN RUMOUR DENIED.

London, March 14th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The rumour circulated by Germany of peace negotiations between Serbia and her enemies.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

##### THE TASK OF THE CHURCHES.

ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

London, March 13th.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Free Church Council, in the City Temple, after referring to the present as a time of grave national emergency, reiterated the issues at stake in the conflict. It was conscience against lust of power. "This war must be maintained as a holy war. The special task of the churches is to see that the moral and physical fibre of the nation is not undermined by drink and vice."

A voice—"Why not stop it then?"

The Premier, continuing, said:—"The Government have to deal with practical difficulties," and he proceeded to give figures showing the enormous reduction in the consumption of drink since the war. He remarked that criticism which was merely criticism was not helpful. If the Government ever had to choose between bread for children and beer for parents it would not hesitate a moment. (Loud cheers.)

The Premier related Great Britain's war aims, especially emphasising that the making of a war must be regarded as a punishable crime by the nations banded together for the protection of each other and the world against force, fraud and greed. To falter before this is achieved would be to doubt the justice of the Almighty. There had been criticism because the leaders of the people had not sufficiently given prominence to the League of Nations. If he had not referred to it more often it was because the Bolsheviks taught us that a real League of Nations will not come by talking. The Bolsheviks forgot that it must be fought for. While the Bolsheviks were writing despatches and making speeches they were left with barely half a nation to league with anybody. (Loud cheers.)

The Premier stated that the Russian war lords would not accept any declaration of the most roundabout equity as a basis of peace, but, as the Bolsheviks found order, such declarations when interpreted were the sounding of brass and the tinkling of cymbals. Nobody discoursed so eloquently about a League of Nations as the Kaiser. (Laughter.) His reply to the Pope breathed the spirit of brotherhood and Christian kindness. There was never a word about giving up Belgium, but there were whole passages about disarmament. Not a syllable was said about Lithuania and Courland, but on a League of Nations the Kaiser was absolutely sound. (Laughter.) The Kaiser not only accepted a League of Nations, but Germany was prepared to place herself at the head of the League. (Loud laughter.) The spirit of dominance was still there—danger wrapped in the Sermon on the Mount.

The youth in all parts of the Empire, France and Italy, who will be followed by millions from America, were demonstrating at the risk of their gallant lives that the world had reached that stage of civilisation where justice







# GERMAN WAR AIMS THE DOMINION OF THE WORLD.

[BY LOYAL FRANK.]

Although there is a hitch in the "peace" negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, they have served an unexpectedly useful purpose. They have proved that the Germans are still aiming at the domination of the world.

What is more alarming is that at present the enemy are drawing perceptibly nearer the attainment of their object. The moral of the Brest-Litovsk gathering is that unless we defeat Germany in the field in a decisive manner the sacrifices of the Western Allies in this war may have been made in vain.

It is imperative that the British public should clearly understand the vast new issues raised by the first time we see Germany naked and unshamed. Compelled to state a portion of her war aims, she has admitted that she drew the sword and plunged the world into deadly strife in order to gain control of great territories and to subject many millions of hapless folk to permanent slavery.

We are approaching a very subtle danger, of the nature of which the Germans are well aware. It is not going to be easy to make the nation understand that the enemy can afford to relinquish most of their gains in the West and still obtain in the East such spoils as would ultimately leave us in peril as great as ever. It is not going to be a light task to demonstrate that it is as important to fight for a free Poland and an unconquered Courland as it is for a free Belgium; that if the Germans make immense veiled conquests in the East, we shall still have lost the war, and that if we leave an undefeated Germany to baton on the prostrate peoples of Eastern Europe and Middle Asia, she will renew the old mad game of the sword at the first opportunity. The very names involved are unfamiliar to the British public. How can they care about the future of Lithuania and Livonia and Estonia and distant Kazan and still more distant Bokhara? Yet the fate of the war may depend upon a right understanding of the intentions revealed at Brest-Litovsk.

The Germans are now in possession of the greater part of Western Russia, which is largely inhabited by peoples who are not true Russians. They profess that the inhabitants of Poland, of Lithuania, of Courland, and of "portions" of Estonia and Livonia shall decide for themselves whether they shall pass under German control or remain attached to the State of Russia. Note specially the expression in the German terms about "portions" of Estonia and Livonia. It means that all the shores of the Gulf of Riga and the western portion of the Gulf of Finland, including the naval port of Riga, would become German. It means that the Baltic would be a German lake, and that the Russians would be shut up in Kronstadt. It means that the German flag would fly at points within easy reach of Petrograd and that the Russian capital would rapidly become Germanised. Note also that Finland has already declared her independence and has sought to enter into relations with the Germans.

Nor is this all. The Germans say that the Russian Army must first demobilise, which is a rather empty request, for as a fighting force it has already ceased to exist. They also insist that German troops must remain in the occupied territory until the inhabitants have declared "the will of the people." What sort of vote is likely to be taken with armed German standing over the ballot-boxes and counting the votes? No wonder that the amiable Mr. Trotsky professes his dismay. Side by side with these territorial ambitions the Germans are aiming at the complete economic subjugation of Russia. It is to this end that they have incited Lenin and Trotsky, and their desperate associates, to destroy Russian institutions and to undermine the whole fabric of the State. To this end also they are secretly urging the Bolsheviks to set up guillotines in order to murder such men of intellect as are likely to resist the spread of German influence. The western provinces, which they already hold, are only a beginning. They dream of a Greater Germany which will ultimately extend across the Russian plains and across Siberia to the shores of the Pacific. It sounds like madness, but think of what they have accomplished already.

The aspirations thus set forth only represent one-half the German aims in the East. They have an even more gigantic plan, deftly concealed from view at Brest-Litovsk, by which they hope to profit from the collapse of Russia. It is not often realised that there are twice as many Turkish-speaking peoples in Russia as in Turkey. The Russian Mohammedans are showing a tendency to break off and to form small independent States. In European Russia, and especially in the great district of Kazan, the Mohammedans associate themselves with Russian Republicanism. In the Caucasus and in some of the Central Asian States, particularly in Bokhara, they are more inclined to turn towards the Turks.

The obsequious Turkish tools of Berlin have long been waiting for this opportunity. They have inaugurated the "Pan-Turanian" movement based on a series of sham theories which suggest that all the people speaking the tongues collectively known as "Turanian" are akin. They propose by this movement to link together under Turkish leadership a string of Turanian States, stretching from the Bosphorus into the heart of Asia. The propaganda is purely Turkish at present, but at the back of the scheme lies the vision of "Germany over all." The Pan-Turanian movement can only succeed by a German backing, but in all these matters Turkish aims mean German aims. Persia and Germany and Chinese Turkestan would be irresistibly drawn towards such a solid block of Mohammedan States stretching across the Old World, and we should be confronted with a new Eastern question in

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# "WHAT BRITAIN STANDS FOR" TRADE UNIONISTS' MESSAGE TO FRENCH WORKERS

Britain occupies, and has occupied from the beginning, the position of the citizen who seeks to prevent a thief stealing the goods of the citizen's neighbour. It is absurd to suggest that Britain stands in the way of peace. The people of Britain entered the war reluctantly and in sorrow.

This declaration appears in a statement addressed by the General Federation of Trade Unions in Great Britain to the workers, affiliated to the Confédération Générale du Travail, the central organization of trade unionism in France.

"Britain's entry into the conflict," the manifesto states, "was determined by Germany's action, and not by warlike ambitions. Having war, appreciating fully the misery and wastefulness of war, and frequently attending international conferences to promote peaceful relations between the peoples of different countries, the British Trade Union movement was yet compelled to take its stand at the back of any British Government which stood to maintain treaty obligations to Belgium and moral obligations to France. In 1914 three courses were obviously open to British statesmen: they could engage in a rapprochement with Germany and share with her the spoils that such an alliance might bring from the rest of Europe; they could ignore treaty obligations and leave Belgium and France and Russia to their fate; or they could follow the honourable course and join with Belgium, France, Russia, and Serbia in resisting the attempt to reduce them to vassalage."

After stating that as the responsibility for the beginning of the war rests with Germany, so does the responsibility for its continuance, the document deals with Germany's claims respecting the freedom of the seas.

"Germany has sought to create prejudice against Britain by constantly reiterated, but vaguely expressed, declarations concerning the freedom of the seas. Germany during the last few years, has shown by her practices how small is her respect for the formula she circulates. Her demand for the freedom of the seas is the last word in cynicism. She has not been satisfied with blockading ports; she has closed whole seas and endangered all sea routes. Not satisfied with attacking and sinking the merchant ships of belligerent countries, she has attacked and sunk the ships of every neutral country, and her attacks have been carried out with a ferocity that has turned against her the moral feelings of the seafarers of every belligerent and neutral nation outside the alliance of the Central Powers. That is why in Britain most people believe that the freedom of the seas can only be insured by the defeat of Germany."

The only thing that Britain, with the rest of the world, seeks to destroy is the Prussian autocracy's military power for external offensives. "This is what Britain stands for: the right of the invaded territories to restoration and liberty; the right and the power of the world, acting in a combination such as outlined by President Wilson, to say to Germany: 'You shall not transgress, you shall not outrage; you shall not burn and ravage and destroy.'"

"It is for these reasons that the General Federation of Trade Unions urges on the democracies of the Allied Powers the need for concentration on efforts to destroy, not Germany, but the militarism which holds even German democracy in subjection."

If there was any probability of securing peace by immediate negotiation, the General Federation would not hesitate to advise negotiations. Its whole history is one of efforts to promote industrial peace by negotiation, but in the absence of any definite communication from the Governments of the Central Powers, and in the presence of the impotence of the democracies of the Central Powers, the free democracies must continue the struggle until their present and future security is assured.

# GERMAN SLANDERS AGAINST ENGLAND

"Against England" is the heading of a timely article by Signor Cicotti, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in the *Illeggero*. The article contains an account of German attempts to divide the Allies, and of the special effort to that end consisting of the spreading of calumnies against England.

When the British Army was small and only in the making, the calumny was that "England would fight to the last drop of French blood," now that British power has developed, it is that England will use that power after the war to succumb to all competition, and the much used phrase, "dominion of the seas," is being employed to support the calumny. Signor Cicotti himself is convinced that England is now sharing all her resources with the Allies for the common cause, but this has not been brought home sufficiently to the politically less well-informed among the Italians. It is vitally necessary that it should be understood now, when would-be neutrals, seeing the unpleasantness of opposition to the war, cloak under a pretence of loyalty their attempts to sabotage it, and find the most convenient method of doing this in the circulation of calumnies against England.

Notably more formidable than was ever presented by the old apprehension of the Russians on the Oxus.

There you have, I think, the essence of the problem raised by the Pan-Germans in the East. These huge German schemes must be shattered, for their success would give Germany the mastery of the world, and would involve the downfall of Western civilisation. There is only one way, and that is to hold out until Germany can be decisively defeated in the field. That is the only way to save Russia, in spite of herself. It is the only way to achieve the aims set forth by Mr. H. G. Wells. When the German Army is overthrown in battle, then, but not till then, will the German people turn upon their masters and render them in vain.

# TONNAGE PROBLEM CAUSE OF FOOD SHORTAGE

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

There is a widespread misconception as to the shipping position. It has been stated in several quarters that this country built in the past year 1,900,000 tons, almost equalling the record output of 1913, and the First Lord of the Admiralty has been quoted, inaccurately, as it will be shown, in support of that statement. It is important that any misunderstanding should be removed, because the fundamental cause of the shortage of food and the queues outside the provision shops is not mismanagement or profiteering, but a shortage of ships. If it is represented that we have turned out in 1917 as large a volume of tonnage as stated, then the inconveniences which we are suffering, whereas the truth is that we live by the sea, and food that does not come into the country cannot be distributed. On the one hand, the supply is short for want of ships, and, on the other, the demand is larger owing to the fact that the working classes, having a higher level of comfort in the first three years of war than ever before, having the wages to spend—about £200,000,000 more than in 1913—they wish to translate their money into terms of food; there is an insufficient supply, and hence the shops cannot meet the claims made upon them.

# MAN-POWER AND SEA-POWER

There is a decrease in the world's food resources, the inevitable consequence of a war which has withdrawn probably about 200,000,000 persons from productive industry, but there is food for us if we could get it. In any circumstances, we should have been forced to economise, but there would have been no such shortage as we are now experiencing if we had the ships to bring us supplies from every sea, and if our Allies were not in such the same condition of weakness, causing them to rely increasingly on us. In every Allied country the food conditions are governed by the shipping shortage.

Our situation has been exposed in a series of official statements which indicate the errors in policy which have been committed.

1.—If the Governments of 1914 and succeeding years had made the maintenance of our sea-power the first consideration, as they should have done, and we had continued during the war with our shipbuilding on its pre-war level, 2,000,000 tons to-day have been between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons to the good. In spite of the losses sustained owing to raiders, mines, and submarines. That admission by the First Lord indicates the price we have paid for the omission to sustain our sea-carrying power, on which we all are now realising, everything depends: Army, Navy, nation, and the whole Allied cause.

2.—According to Earl Curzon, we were able to balance our losses of tonnage down to the end of 1916 by purchases, building, and confiscation of enemy tonnage, though our new construction in 1916 was on a very small scale. In 1913 we built 1,900,000 tons; in 1914, 1,731,087 tons; in 1915, 688,000 tons; in 1916, 538,000 tons. In other words, the longer the war continued, and the more determined the enemy's attack on our shipping, the less we built.

3.—By the end of 1918 we had exhausted to a great extent the ship market, and had no more enemy vessels to take over, and consequently the only considerable offset to the sinkings has since been our own output. As to that, some progress has been made in the year which has just closed. On November 1st Sir Eric Geddes stated that "the output of merchant tonnage for the first nine months of 1917 is 123 per cent. higher than in the corresponding period of last year." In his later speech he indicated that better progress was made in October and November than in the earlier months. Consequently, since in 1916 we produced 538,000 (which is the Prime Minister's figure), in 1917, on Sir Eric Geddes' showing, the tonnage of new ships was approximately 1,100,000, or 1,500,000; or rather more than a half of what it was in 1913—the record year under peace conditions, when there was no pressure on workmen and no Government control.

# ERROR OF POLICY

4.—In November the Admiralty admitted that we were not "between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons to the good," which would have been our position if ordinary regard had been paid to our dependence on shipping, but 2,500,000 tons to the bad, counting only large ships, that is, vessels of 1,000 tons and over. What the position is in regard to smaller ships, of which 275 have been destroyed since the inauguration of the night-night policy, has not been revealed. In that connection it should be remembered that our merchant navy on the outbreak of war could be roughly divided into two sections—about half being small ships and half ocean-going vessels, of 1,000 tons and over. The latter comprised the ships on which we relied to bring in food and raw material, and to take out manufactured goods. The enemy realised our weakness, and struck at our lines of communication. Let it be remembered that half our sea-going vessels are engaged in essential war work, and the rest are available for our civil needs. Thus it is from 20 to 25 per cent. of our merchant ships that the losses have to be subtracted, for naval and military needs must be satisfied.

The food troubles which are now occurring are the results of errors of policy in the past. We set out to raise an army without paying regard to the necessity of maintaining our sea-power. This maritime country has become a great military power, and in doing so has suffered a heavy loss of naval strength, on which its existence depends. Three points may be emphasised:—(a) If the men of trained

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# THE LATE GEN. GROSSETTI. A BLEND OF HEROISM AND HUMOUR

The name of General Grossetti, who has just died recently in Paris, of an illness contracted in Macedonia, recalls one of the most critical and heroic episodes of the Battle of the Marne. A few months ago (says *The Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent) I heard General Foch himself, on the very spot at La Fère Champenoise, relate that episode. It was on September 9th, 1914, and it was indeed touch and go. The Prussian Guard had broken through the French line, but Foch saw his chance of turning the tables on the enemy if he had a few more divisions. His troops were *hors de combat*, but he still trusted in two divisions, the Moroccan Division and the 42nd Division. He called upon both. They saved the situation at La Fère Champenoise and Mondement. It was at Mondement that I heard Foch, on the anniversary of the Marne last year, explain the Battle of Mondement—the episode which was one of the chief factors that won the Battle of the Marne. The 42nd Division was that commanded by General Grossetti. Afterwards Grossetti commanded a division on the Yser, and played a crucial part in that battle for Calais in November and December, 1914. Afterwards he commanded in Champagne and also at Verdun, and then was sent to the French army in Serbia.

Grossetti, who was a Parisian, had Parisian humour. He seemed to justify his name by being very stout. On the Yser his stoutness and his humour stood him in good stead. This is the story told him in good stead. "What are you going to do?" Grossetti called out, still sitting on his camp-stool amid the bursting shells. "Look here, you can't leave your general. He is too fat and blown to follow you. The men stopped, surprised, looked at the fat general on the camp-stool, shouted, 'Vive le Général!' and went back to fight. After that Grossetti received a visit from a staff officer of Lord French, and still sitting on his camp-stool, entertained the officer. The retreat of the Grossetti division would have been very serious for Lord French's troops. Grossetti called for a chair for the British staff officer, asked him to sit down, and then said, with the shells still bursting around him: "Please report to Marshal French that my name is Grossetti, and that, true to my name, I am too fat to retire. And the Grossetti division did not retire, and helped to win the battle of the Yser."

skill now in the Army had been at their tasks in shipyards and engine shops during the present year; (b) if the 40,000 labourers sent to France in the early stage of the war, and only partially employed for many months past, had been returned to this side of the Channel; and (c) if freight had been exhibited in providing sufficient steel for ships as well as munitions—we should have no such troubles as confront us.

# SHIPS AND RATIONING

When the man-power problem is discussed there is a tendency to debate it in terms of soldiers, but, in fact, the first requirements to be met must, as the Prime Minister has said, be those of the engine-shops and shipyards, and if those demands are not satisfied we cannot win the war. The first element for the gaining of victory is not military power, or even naval power, as represented in battleships and battle-cruisers, of which we have enough, but economic power, without which both Army and Navy must shrivel up. A nation short of food cannot fight, and an island people of 45,000,000, inhabiting a highly industrialised country of about the size of Norway (population two and a half million), can obtain food and raw material for civil, Navy, and Army needs only by means of ships. As Lord Rhondda recently remarked, confirming statements repeatedly made in these columns, he is not really the Food Controller, for that Minister is the Shipping Controller working in association with the Controller of the Navy, responsible for merchant ship construction.

Compulsory rationing consequently is not a radical cure, but a palliative of doubtful wisdom, since what is glutinous for one man may be almost starvation for another. The only solution of the food problem is to be found in well-managed shipyards and engine-shops, and if the new man-power proposals do not provide that solution the additional men put in the Army might as profitably be blowing soap-bubbles since, without plenty of tonnage we cannot maintain armies abroad or look forward to the American army entering the field in strength. And that raises a final consideration. It is sometimes remarked that there is a great shipbuilding programme on the other side of the Atlantic. That is true, though progress has been slow. Let it also be remembered, however, that every American soldier transported to France represents a continuous service of about three tons of shipping, for even a soldier needs food as well as munitions. If that figure be multiplied by the number of American troops expected to be in France in the spring, any tendency to look to the United States for the solution of our shipping problem will be checked. In 1914, when the United States mercantile fleet was 2,500,000 tons, the Americans built 300,000 tons of shipping—which is an index to that country's pre-war resources. Even in war-time miracles do not happen on the other side of the Atlantic. If we are to be saved—as undoubtedly we shall be—it will be by our own efforts, and not by neglecting our most essential war work, which is ship construction.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DICKSON, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR  
Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Tons	20th March 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,000 Tons	16th March 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU 12,500 Tons	20th April 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KIRIN MARU 8,000 Tons	22nd March
	HANGON MARU 8,000 Tons	25th March
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA (CANAL)		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

**HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE**

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KASHIMA MARU ... Sat., 23rd March, 11 A.M.  
† KATORI MARU ... Sat., 13th April, 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila, Rangoon.

For further information apply to:  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
B. MOEL, Manager.

Telephone 222 and 223

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,400	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	21,000	TUES., 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	21,000	SAT., 27th Apr.
PERISA MARU	19,000	FRI., 10th May

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" call call at Shanghai.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URU, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRES ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,400 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,800 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, (LTD.) and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

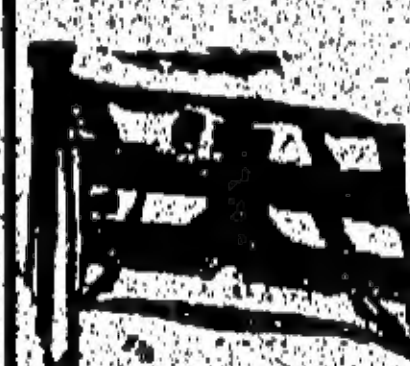
Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to  
F. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).)

North American Line. For YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI AND TAOKEA: 1st SHANGHAI, MANILA, HAKODATE, MOY, KORE, AND YOKOHAMA. WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar., at 3 P.M. "AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Apr., at 3 P.M. "CANADA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Apr., at 3 P.M. "MANILA MARU"

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES (AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.  
"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Mar., at 10 A.M.  
"JOSEPH MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar., at 3 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

**S.S. "CHINA"**

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

**SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(APRIL 10, 1918)

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. MITCHELL, Freight and Passenger Agents, Queen's Building, Lee House Street.



# COMMERCIAL

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		March 15th.
<b>LONDON.—</b>		
	Telegraphic Transfer	2½
	Bank Bills, on demand	3½
	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2½
	Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2½
	Credit, at 4 months sight	3½
	Telegraphic Bills 4 months sight	2½
<b>ON PAKE.</b>		
	Bank Bills, on demand	4½
	Credit, at 6 months sight	4½
<b>ON NEW YORK.</b>		
	Bank Bills, on demand	72½
	Credit, at 60 days sight	—
<b>ON BOMBAY.</b>		
	Telegraphic Transfer	—
	Bank Bills, on demand	—
<b>ON CALCUTTA.</b>		
	Telegraphic Transfer	—
	Bank Bills, on demand	—
<b>ON SHANGHAI.</b>		
	Bank Bills, at sight	—
	Private, 30 days sight	—
<b>ON KOBEHARA—On demand</b>		188½
<b>ON KANTON—On demand—Peace</b>		166½
<b>ON SHANTON—On demand</b>		13 9
<b>ON BATAVIA—On demand</b>		181½
<b>ON HAIPHONG—On demand</b>		1½ per
<b>ON SAIGON—On demand</b>		per
<b>ON BANGKOK—On demand</b>		5 50
<b>SOVEREIGN BANK'S Buying Rate</b>		\$ 104
<b>GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael</b>		\$12 40
<b>BAR SILVER, per oz</b>		43

### SUBSIDIARY COINS

Hongkong ...20	centu. places...	\$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10	"	\$0.05	Discount
Canton ...20	"	\$7.50	"
Canton ...10	"	\$0.00	"

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 13th March:—  
5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, General Meeting.

Saturday, 23rd March:—  
11.30 p.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 25th March:—  
Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday, 27th March:—  
11 a.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
Noon—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Friday, 29th March:—  
9 p.m.—Institution of Engineers & Shipbuilders of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting.

# HALL'S DISTEMPER

IS FOR  
HEALTH & BEAUTY.

It sets hard, kills vermin and **DISINFECTS**. Fresh consignment just arrived, now is the time to apply it, order early to have choice of colours. We are Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

Chemical Vaporisers and Disinfectors made to order.

**WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..**

**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE  
CHINE.**

CAPITAL (3 Paid up) — — — — — **FRANCE 45,000,000**  
(1/6 of the Capital ascribed by the Government  
of the Chinese Republic),  
(Chairman of the Board) **Andre Berthelot,**  
of Directors  
General Manager **A. J. Pernotte.**

HEAD OFFICE:  
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.  
BRANCHES:  
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,  
HONGKONG, SAIGON.

**BANKERS:**

Is LONDON: Lee, G. & Co. & Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
Is NEW YORK: Richmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and  
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange  
business transacted.

**M. BOUT DE JOURNEL,**  
Manager.  
**HONGKONG BRANCH,**  
Queen's Building,  
5, Chester Road. Tel. No. 2352  
Hong Kong 1st May 1917. [1470]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

**T**HE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Sales may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.**

**INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.**  
**HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.**

Paid-up Capital...	...	...	...	\$1,300,000
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	...	\$1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors				\$1,300,000

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE** and General Banking business transacted.  
**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,  
Manager  
Hongkong, 6th May 1937 [1400

**BANKS**

**THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED**  
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
CHARTER, 1892.

Capital Subscribed ... .. Ym 20,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... .. " 20,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... .. 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
TAIPEH FORMOSA

**BRANCHES:**

**JAPAN**—**Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama**  
**FORMOSA**—**Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Kanketo**  
**Kiung, Mayung, Pinan, Shing**  
**CHIKU, Taiouu, Taiwan, Takow**  
**TAMBU**  
**CHINA**—**Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow**

CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, HONGKONG, KOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW  
OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA,  
SUMARANG AND NEW YORK.

**LONDON BANKERS:**  
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and  
South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australasia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Five

Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which  
will be quoted on application.  
N. YANAGITA.  
Manager,  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

2, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [629]

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**THE BANK OF CHINA**  
**GOVERNMENT BANK.**

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL  
MANIFESTO OF 15TH APRIL, 1912)

**PAID-UP CAPITAL** ————— **\$10,000,000**

**HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

SHANGHAI; NANKING; Chinkiang, Yangchow  
Wusik, Wuhu, Anhing, Tientsin  
Kiangsoo, Soochow, HANKOW, Hankow  
Ichang, Nanchang, TIENTSIN, Peking

TONGKUN, LINGKUN, LINGKUN, LINGKUN,  
 1st HANGKOW Weichow, Shachow,  
 Chikien, Lankai, Hachow, Ningpo  
 KAIKING: Changteh, Sinyang, Ioke  
 Chowken THINAN: Chowken, Tunkien

Linna, Linning, Tschian, Yikien,  
Haiming, Chafco, Tringao, TAIWAN  
Yunahong, FOONHOW, CHANGCHUEN  
Kien, Moakien, Newswang, Dairen,  
Harkin, Tschihar, Tieling, Chinschow

**QANTON BRANCH.**  
Interest allowed on current accounts and

Fixed Deposit. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 12th October, 1914. 163

ALPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG  
YOUNG ROAD CENTRAL, VICTORIA, HONGKONG

**VERNON & SMYTH.** Share Brokers.

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